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NEOSHO NURSERIES Co.

NEOSHO, Mo.



Three Helpful Books

Better Fruit Trees is the name given our latest catalog. It is designed to help the beginner to start right. It states the fundamental principles of success in fruit growing. It describes tried and tested varieties of fruit trees and plants and also shade trees, shrubs, roses, peonies, etc. Sent free on request.

Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing

Beginners and experts, too, call it "A Wonderful Help to Fruit Growers."

"It contains as much needed information as some bound books of 200 pages or over that I have read on the subject."

"I saved two trees just from reading your book."

This eighty-page booklet tells when, where and how to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, fertilize, etc., about cover crops, why trees do not bear, etc. Price 10 cents. Free to customers.

How to Beautify Your Home Grounds

This 48-page illustrated booklet is a big help in making one's place more attractive and more valuable at comparatively little expense and trouble.

"These two publications will go a long way toward helping in the work of beautifying our country and giving satisfaction to your patrons."

Price 10 cents. Free to purchasers of ornamentals.

"In reply to your letter I will say that I lost but one tree out of 1160 set late this spring and that tree was girdled by rabbits. A sprout is coming up below the injury now and I hope to make a tree of it yet. I think you chose the right slogan, 'growing satisfaction.' I am well pleased with the service you are giving to your customers, and wish all nurseries would adopt a service system similar to yours. Then the buyer would receive better stock that he could depend on. I know three farmers here that have lost about half of their trees that they set this spring on account of poor nursery stock."—J. F. Thomason, Johnson County, Illinois, July 16, 1920.

Growing Satisfaction



We adopted this trademark or motto "Growing Satisfaction" because it expresses better than any phrase

we could think of the service we try to give our customers.

It means much more than supplying good trees and plants. If you have read our catalog carefully, you must have been impressed with our efforts to help those who need it, to "start right," for success depends upon the individual planter more than on any other one factor.

"Here is the great and fatal error with a large portion who attempt the cultivation of fruit. We may not incorrectly divide these into three classes:

1. Those who, having procured their trees, destroy them at once by drying them in the sun or wind, or freezing them in the cold, before setting out.

2. Those who destroy them by crowding the roots into small holes cut out of a sod, where, if they live, they maintain a stunted and feeble existence, like the half starved cattle of a neglected farmer.

3. Others set them out well, and then consider their labors as having closed. They are subsequently suffered to become choked with grass, weeds, or crops of grain—some live and linger; others die under the hardship, or else are demolished by cattle, or broken down by the team which cultivates the ground."

—From *Thomas' American Fruit Culturist*.

Having "started right," it is imperative to *keep going right*. That's why we send free to every customer our "Inside Facts

of Profitable Fruit Growing," or "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds," or both these booklets. (See cover opp. p. 1.)

It is also our conviction that we can give better service by selling direct from the nursery to the planter. Therefore we have no agents or representatives anywhere, nor do we pay commissions to anyone. We do sell to some agents or dealers, but only at the same prices and on the same terms as to the planter direct and we do not authorize anyone to represent us. If a man orders 100 apple trees he pays the 100 rate even if his neighbor plants part of them. In fact we encourage our customers to get their neighbors to order with them, as it may mean a saving in cost to them and it also helps us. Cooperation in buying and selling is the life of many fruit growers associations.



This motto was adopted in 1919 by the American Association of Nurserymen, of which we are members.

"In buying nursery stock the purchaser is utterly at the mercy of the seller. The same is true in the seedsman's business. In all commercial activities a reputation for trustworthiness is the most valuable of assets, but for the nurseryman and seedsman it is absolutely indispensable. Their goods must be bought on faith, and their records must indicate that faith is not misplaced."

—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 25, 1920.

"The fact that there is a vigilance committee back of it with power to investigate complaints puts a much higher value on it. It means that the nurserymen stand behind their slogan 'Trustworthy Trees and Plants.' Fair-dealing has won a new convert."—The Minnesota Horticulturist, the official journal of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

The Secretary-Manager of the Association is John Watson, Princeton, N. J.

Pointers to Planters

Horticulturists and successful fruit growers may differ on some details but they agree on certain fundamental principles. Read these opinions before you place your order:

"Obtaining Nursery Stock"

From Farmer's Bulletin 1001, "Growing Fruit for Home Use," U. S. Department of Agriculture by H. P. Gould, *Pomologist*, and George M. Darrow, *Scientific Assistant, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations*.

"Good nursery stock of suitable kinds and varieties is fundamental to success in fruit growing. The average small planter is not in direct touch with nurserymen. He is more often visited by a traveling 'fruit-tree agent,' who may or may not represent a reputable nursery, and who may or may not know the merits of different varieties and their adaptability to different conditions and regions. Instead of the planter, who should know what he wants and should place his order accordingly, the agent too often selects the kinds and varieties. Not infrequently a tree

gent's visit brings the first suggestion that some fruit trees may be planted, and then the grower perhaps is induced to include in the order which he gives the agent some high-priced novelties whose value is uncertain and whose adaptability to the conditions where they are to be planted is entirely unknown."

"While many of the long-established nurseries sell their stock largely through agents whose integrity is unquestioned, many other nurseries have no traveling agents, but sell direct to purchasers. It is better, as a rule, for a grower to deal directly with a nurseryman rather than through an agent."

"In selecting varieties a prospective planter should avail himself of the suggestions of experienced fruit growers in his community, the experiment station or the extension division of the college of agriculture in his own state, or the United States Department of Agriculture."

"It is difficult to describe good nursery stock. A good root system is essential. A tree or bush, as a rule, should have several main roots and many smaller ones when received from the nursery. A large mass of very small hair-like roots which radiate from a common point suggest a disease called hairy-root; wartlike growths on the larger roots or on the main stem just below the surface of the ground indicate crown-gall. In either case the affected plant should be destroyed."

"A plant or tree of medium size for the variety, if of suitable age, is usually preferable to a very large one. On the other hand, plants that are undersized are likely to have been stunted because of unfavorable conditions in the nursery, and not infrequently they prove very expensive in the end, even though the first cost is a little less than that of a better grade."

"Other things being equal, it is well to purchase the stock from the nearest nursery. The characteristics of a variety with reference to hardiness, vigor and adaptability to conditions are inherent and are

not dependent upon any particular locality for their perpetuation."

"Most deciduous fruit trees are planted as 2-year-olds; that is, after they have grown in the nursery for two seasons. This applies specifically to apples, pears, quinces, plums, and cherries. Peach trees are habitually planted after growing in the nursery one season. The practice among orchardists of planting apple and cherry trees when only 1-year-old is becoming more common."

"In setting out raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and strawberries, young plants which grew the preceding season are generally used except when they are handled in the autumn. In that case plants of the current season's growth are used."

"Pointers in Ordering Nursery Stock"

From Bulletin 201, December, 1912, by Prof. J. G. Moore, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Deal directly with the Nurseryman. Three-fourths of the trouble which arises over the tree purchases could be avoided by ordering directly from the nurseryman rather than through a nursery agent. It is unwise to order nursery stock from an agent unless you are acquainted with him. * * * * The agent has a set order to be filled out which gives the number, kind and size of trees wanted. It says nothing whatever about the height of the head, number of branches and age of trees, which are quite as important as the items which it enumerates. When you order directly from the nurseryman you are able to get these items in the order, with the result that if the nurseryman values your future orders, you will usually get better stock because he knows exactly what you consider first-class stock. In the other case, he would have no idea concerning your preferences."

*“Be Willing to Pay a Good rice.—*It is a very serious mistake to try to cut the cost of the trees too much. Cheap trees are usually poor trees. It is not necessary to pay exorbitant prices in order to get good trees, but it is better to pay exorbitant prices and get good trees than to buy poor trees at cut rates. The original cost of the trees is of minor importance to its ultimate value. Ten or even 25 cents saved at the start by buying an inferior tree is usually expended several times later on in trying to make a good tree out of a cull, and usually with very little success. Ten cents per tree increase in cost is only about \$7.00 an acre, and very often means the difference between success and failure. Paying a high price for a tree does not necessarily mean that it will be a good one. Pay enough to get the best and then refuse any not up to the standard.”

“Another item which increases the cost is replacing stock. The general practice of Wisconsin nurserymen is to replace stock which dies the first season. In order to do this they add considerable to the real price of the tree in order that nothing will be lost by replacing. Such a practice invites carelessness in handling and setting the trees. In addition, it works a hardship on the careful man because he is compelled to help pay the cost of his neighbor’s carelessness. Almost always the grower will find it worth while to carry his own risks if he orders good trees and is careful in planting them. In writing for quotations on trees he should state that he does not want his trees ‘guaranteed,’ and the nurseryman will make a considerable reduction from his regular price. Many nurseries outside of the state do not ‘replace’ stock which dies the first year, and in comparing prices with those quoted in the catalogues of our home nurseries this should be taken into consideration.”

We are particular to fill orders so that our customers will gladly come back to us for their further needs.

Prices These prices are net f. o. b. Neosho; are subject to acceptance before January 1st, 1921, and to stock being unsold. Transportation charges are paid by the purchaser upon receipt of the goods. If such charges were prepaid the prices would have to be higher. In any case the purchaser pays for transportation. We sell direct from nursery only.

Rates The quantity rates apply only on varieties of the same kind. For instance, any 5 apple trees secure the 5 rate, but 2 apple, 2 peach and 1 plum are charged for at the EACH rate.

Terms 10% of total bill with order, balance before shipment but in any case before March 15th, 1921. All discounts have already been deducted.

Guarantee We will replace without charge any tree or plant that does not reach the purchaser in good condition or that is not free from injurious insects or disease, provided we are notified within ten days of receipt of the goods and such stock is held subject to our disposal. It is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for more than the purchase price if any stock should by chance prove untrue-to-name. We use every care to insure "Growing Satisfaction" to our customers.

Express Shipment Express is the quickest method and usually the most satisfactory. Express charges are made according to the exact weight of the package, and delivery is made in the larger towns. A 35-pound package is carried by express at as low or lower cost than by freight.

Express charges from Neosho	On 35 lbs.	On 100 lbs.
To Kansas City, Mo.....	\$0.75	\$2.21
To Chicago, Ill.....	1.12	2.74
To Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.23	3.07
To New York City.....	1.55	3.95
To Denver, Colo.....	1.35	3.36
To St. Paul, Minn.....	1.35	3.36
To New Orleans, La.....	1.29	3.22
To San Francisco, Cal.....	3.24	8.78

The approximate weight of express packages of 100 "XX size" trees of various kinds is as follows:

100 Peach trees, 7-16 to 9-16-in., XX size..... 72 lbs.
100 Apple trees, 5-8 to 11-16-in., XX size..... 111 lbs.
100 Cherry trees, 7-16 to 9-16-in., XX size..... 90 lbs.
100 Pear trees, 7-16 to 9-16-in., XX size..... 80 lbs.

Freight Charges are made on actual weight except on less than 100 lbs., in which case you pay for 100 lbs. Large shipments go by fast freight and when necessary in refrigerator cars.

Parcel Post Only the small sizes can be sent by mail. Parcel Post charges are to be paid by the customer upon delivery. NOTE—All shipments to Canada must go by express or freight.

Changes In ordering, please state if we shall reserve or ship other sizes or even other varieties according to our best judgment. If you send too much money, we will return the proper amount. If we have to fill your order with larger sizes, the prices will be as per prices listed herein.

If you do not specify method of shipment we will forward your order by the best method.

Size of Trees Our fruit trees are graded or sorted by caliper or diameter about two inches above the point where the grafted or budded top puts forth. The heights stated below are the averages of all varieties from actual measurements of last season. They are taller this year. Varieties differ in growing habits; some are naturally taller growing, some insist on branching the first year, some grow more shapely tops. A short, stocky tree is much better than a tall, spindly specimen.

Apple Trees Baldwin, Banana (Winter), Black Ben, Delicious, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden (some double-worked), Jonathan, King David, Livland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Melon, Northern Spy, Paragon Winesap, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Spitzenberg, Wagner, Wealthy, Wilson Red, Winesap, Yellow Newtown, Yellow Transparent, York Imperial.

One-Year	Average	Each	5	25	50	100
Caliper	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Under 5-16	2 ft.	.60	.50	.40	.35	.30
X 5-16—7-16	2 ft. 6 in.	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40
XX 7-16—9-16	3 ft. 5 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50
XXX 9-16 up	3 ft. 8 in.	.95	.85	.75	.70	.65

Two-Year	Average	Each	5	25	50	100
	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
X 1-2—5-8	4 ft. 5 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50
XX 5-8—11-16	4 ft. 7 in.	.90	.80	.70	.65	.60
XXX 11-16 up	4 ft. 11 in.	1.00	.90	.80	.75	.70



Crabapple Trees Excelsior, Florence, Hyslop.

Caliper	Average Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	50 Rate	100 Rate
Under 5-16	2 ft.	.65	.55	.45	.40	.35
X 5-16—7-16	2 ft. 9 in.	.75	.65	.55	.50	.45
XX 7-16—9-16	3 ft. 5 in.	.85	.75	.65	.60	.55
XXX 9-16 up	4 ft. 4 in.	.95	.85	.75	.70	.65

Peach Trees Alton, Arp Beauty, Belle (Georgia Belle), Carman, Champion, Crawford Late, Crosby, Early Elberta, Early Rose, Elberta, Elberta Cling, Eureka, Greensboro, Heath Cling, Hiley, Illinois, J. H. Hale, Krummel, Late Elberta, Lola, Mayflower.

One-Year

Caliper	Average Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	50 Rate	100 Rate
Under 5-16	2 ft. 10 in.	.60	.50	.40	.35	.30
X 5-16—7-16	3 ft. 6 in.	.65	.55	.45	.40	.35
XX 7-16—9-16	4 ft. 1 in.	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40
XXX 9-16—11-16	4 ft. 8 in.	.75	.65	.55	.50	.45
XXXX 11-16 up	5 ft. 10 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50

Plum Trees Abundance, America, Burbank, Endicott, Italian, Omaha, Red June, Shropshire, Wild Goose.

One-Year

Caliper	Average Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	50 Rate	100 Rate
Under 5-16	2 ft. 6 in.	.75	.65	.55	.50	.45
X 5-16—7-16	3 ft. 6 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50
XX 7-16—9-16	3 ft. 10 in.	.85	.75	.65	.60	.55
XXX 9-16—11-16	4 ft. 6 in.	.95	.85	.75	.70	.65
XXXX 11-16 up	5 ft.	1.05	.95	.85	.80	.75

If you should ask us to select trees or plants especially for your order we would reply, "You are just the kind of buyer we are looking for, particularly if you know high-grade stock when you see it. But we do not make special selections for anybody. It isn't necessary. The last bundle sold is just as good as the first comparing the same variety, size and age." Of course, some sizes and even some varieties are bound to be sold out early.



Cherry Trees

Black Tartarian, Bing, Early Richmond, English Morello, Lambert, Montmorency, Napoleon, Royal Duke, Schmidt, Wragg.

One-Year	Average	Each	5	25	50	100
Caliper	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
X 5-16—7-16	2 ft. 8 in.	1.20	1.05	.90	.85	.80
XX 7-16—9-16	2 ft. 11 in.	1.35	1.15	1.00	.95	.90
XXX 9-16 up	3 ft. 3 in.	1.50	1.30	1.10	1.05	1.00

Pear Trees, Standard

Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Clapp Favorite, Comice, Garber, Kieffer, Lincoln, Seckel, Winter Nelis.

One-Year	Average	Each	5	25	50	100
Caliper	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Under 5-16	1 ft. 10 in.	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40
X 5-16—7-16	2 ft. 4 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50
XX 7-16—9-16	2 ft. 10 in.	.95	.85	.75	.70	.65
XXX 9-16 up	3 ft. 10 in.	1.10	1.00	.90	.85	.80

Two-Year	Bartlett, Garber, Kieffer, Lincoln.	Each	5	25	50	100
X 1-2—5-8	4 ft. 5 in.	1.00	.90	.80	.75	.70
XX 5-8—11-16	4 ft. 7 in.	1.25	1.15	1.05	1.00	.95
XXX 11-16 up	4 ft. 11 in.	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.20

Pear Trees, Dwarf

Angouleme (Duchess), Anjou, Bartlett, Seckel.

Two-Year	Average	Each	5	25
Caliper	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate
XX 1-2—5-8	2 ft. 6 in.	.95	.85	.75
XXX 5-8 up	3 ft. 6 in.	1.05	.95	.85

Quince Trees

Orange.

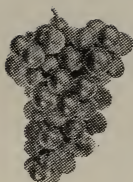
Two-Year	Each	5	25
Height	Rate	Rate	Rate
XX 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	1.35	1.25

Apricot Trees

Royal, Superb.

One-Year	Average	Each	5	25	50	100
Caliper	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Under 6-16	2 ft. 6 in.	.75	.65	.55	.50	.45
X 5-16—7-16	3 ft. 6 in.	.80	.70	.60	.55	.50
XX 7-16—9-16	3 ft. 9 in.	.85	.75	.65	.60	.55
XXX 9-16 up	4 ft. 4 in.	.95	.85	.75	.70	.65

Grape



ONE-YEAR NO. 1.

Each 5 25 50 100
Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate

✓ Agawam (Red—Midseason).....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20
✓ Barry (Black—Midseason).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Brighton (Red—Early).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Campbell Early (Black—Early).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Concord (Black—Midseason).....	.25	.22	.19	.17	.15
✓ Delaware (Red—Early).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Diamond (White—Early).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Eclipse (Black—Very Early).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Herbert (Black—Midseason).....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Moore Early (Black—Early).....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20
✓ Niagara (White—Midseason).....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20
✓ Wilder (Black—Midseason).....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20
✓ Worden (Black—Early).....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20

TWO-YEAR NO. 1.

Concord.....	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20
Delaware.....	.40	.37	.34	.32	.30
Moore Early.....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
Niagara.....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25
✓ Worden.....	.35	.32	.29	.27	.25

Rhubarb Myatt Linnaeus.

	Each	5	25	50	100	300	500	1000
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Two-year Plants..	.15	.12	.10	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05

Asparagus Reading Giant.

	5	25	50	100	300	500	1000
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Two-year Plants.....	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01¾	.01½	.01¼

Gooseberry Downing, Houghton, Josselyn, Oregon Champion.

Currants London Market, Perfection, Red Cross, White Grape.

Each 5 25
Rate Rate Rate
.45 .25 .30

Shipment of Currant and Gooseberry is prohibited west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas and to Canada.



Strawberry Aroma, Dr. Burrill, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Ozark Early, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific.

Per 25	Per 50	Per 75	Per 100	Per 200	Per 300	Per 400	Per 500	Per 1000
.50	.80	1.00	1.10	2.00	2.70	3.40	4.00	7.50

Everbearing—Progressive.

.75	1.30	1.55	2.10	3.80	5.40	6.40	7.50	14.00
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Raspberry Cumberland, Cuthbert, Kansas, St. Regis Everbearing.

Blackberry Early Harvest, Early King, Eldorado, McDonald, Mercereau, Snyder.

Dewberry Lucretia.

Prices on Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry.

Each	5	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
.12	.10	.08	.07	.05½	.04½	.04	.03½

(Blackberry and Dewberry go together in figuring prices, i. e., 400 Blackberry and 100 Dewberry entitle buyer to 500 rate. Figure Raspberry separate, i. e., 50 Raspberry with 50 Blackberry are sold at the 50 rate.)

Lilacs

	Each Rate	5 Rate
Common—Mixed varieties.....	.25	.20
Common, Purple.....	.35	.30
Budded varieties, Ludwig Spaeth (purplish red); Madame Abel Chatenay (white, double); President Grevy (blue, double).....	.60	.40

Climbing Vines

	Each Rate	5 Rate
Boston Ivy.....	.50	.45
Clematis, Japanese.....	.50	.45
Honeysuckle, Hall's.....	.30	.25
Trumpet Vine.....	.25	.20
Wisteria, Japanese.....	.40	.35

Roses

Field Grown.



	Each	Rate 5	Rate 25
Annie Miller (Pink).....	.70	.65	.60
Climbing American Beauty (Red).....	.70	.65	.60
Conrad F. Meyer (Pink).....	.90	.85	.80
Dorothy Perkins (Pink Climber).....	.50	.45	.40
Excelsa (Red Climber).....	.50	.45	.40
General Jacqueminot (Red).....	.90	.85	.80
Gruss an Teplitz (Red).....	.90	.85	.80
Marshall P. Wilder (Red).....	.90	.85	.80
Paul Neyron (pink).....	.90	.85	.80
Prairie Rose (2-yr.).....	.45	.40	.36
Rosa Rugosa (2-yr.) (White).....	.60	.55	.50
Snow Queen (White).....	.90	.85	.80
William R. Smith (Pinkish white).....	.90	.85	.80



Shrubs

Approx. Height. Each Rate 5 Rate 25 Rate

Althea.....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.31	.29
Deutzia Lemoinei.....	1 to 1½ ft.	.45	.40	.36
Deutzia P. of R.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	.35	.32
Dogwood, Siberian.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.35	.31	.29
Golden Bell.....	2 to 3 ft.	.50	.45	.41
High Bush Cranberry.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.35	.31	.29
Honeysuckle, J. B.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.36
Hydrangea, A. S.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.60	.55	.50
Hydrangea, P. G.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.60	.55	.50
Japan Quince.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.35	.31	.29
Japanese Rose.....	2 to 3 ft.	.50	.45	.41
Prairie Rose.....	2-year	.45	.40	.36
Rosa Rugosa.....	2-year.	.60	.55	.50
Snowball.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.40	.35	.32
Snowberry.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	.35	.32
Spirea Van Houttei.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.36
Syringa.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	.35	.32
Weigela Rosea.....	2 to 3 ft.	.50	.45	.41

Hedge Plants



	Size.	Each	5	25	50	100
		Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Barberry, Japanese.....	1 to 1½ ft.	.30	.25	.23	.21	.20
Barberry, Japanese.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.28	.26	.24
Barberry, Japanese.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.36	.32	.30
Privet, California.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.15	.12	.10	.08	.06
Privet, California.....	2 to 3 ft.	.18	.14	.12	.10	.08
Privet, California.....	3 to 4 ft.	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15
Privet, Amoor River, N....	1½ to 2 ft.	.30	.25	.23	.21	.20
Privet, Amoor River, N....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.28	.26	.25
Privet, Ibota.....	1 to 1½ ft.	.25	.20	.18	.16	.15
Privet, Ibota.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.30	.25	.23	.21	.20
Privet, Ibota.....	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.28	.26	.25
Spirea Van Houttei.....	1½ to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.26	.23	.20
Spirea Van Houttei.....	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.36	.33	.30

Iris Black Prince (purplish blue); Celeste (pale lavender); Flavescens (creamy white); Madame Chereau (white, frilled with blue); Queen of May (pale violet); Sans Souci (canary yellow); Siberian Blue (exquisite blue).

	5	Rate	25	Rate	50	Rate	100	Rate	300	Rate
All varieties.....	.05		.04		.03½		.03		.02½	

Iris can be planted either in Fall or Spring; Fall is best.

Peony Couronne d'Or (white); Delachei (deep red); Dorchester (light pink); Duchesse de Nemours (pure white); Duke of Wellington (ivory white); Festiva Maxima (pure white); Jeanne d'Arc (pink and white); La Tulip (white); Madame Lebon (deep pink); Nigricans (dark crimson); Prince Imperial (dark purplish red).

	Each	Rate	5	Rate	25	Rate
All varieties.....	.60		.50		.45	

Peonies can be planted in Fall or Spring; Fall is best.

Violets

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 75	Per 100
Single, Sweet.....	.75	1.30	1.55	2.10

Shade Trees

	Size.	Each	Rate 5	Rate 25
Bechtel Crab.....	2 to 3 ft.	.80	.75	.70
Black Walnut.....	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.25
Elm, American White.....	5 to 6 ft.	.45	.40	.35
Green Ash.....	6 to 8 ft.	.80	.75	.70
Maple, Norway.....	6 to 8 ft.	1.75	1.70
Maple, Silver.....	4 to 6 ft.	.60	.55	.50
Maple, Silver.....	6 to 8 ft.	.80	.75	.70
Maple, Silver.....	8 to 10 ft.	1.00	.95	.90
Maple, Sugar.....	6 to 8 ft.	1.75	1.70
Poplar, Carolina.....	4 to 6 ft.	.40	.35	.30
Poplar, Carolina.....	6 to 8 ft.	.50	.45	.40
Poplar, Lombardy.....	4 to 6 ft.	.40	.35	.30
Poplar, Lombardy.....	6 to 8 ft.	.50	.45	.40

Nut Trees

Budded or Grafted



Northern Varieties, shipped direct from a Pennsylvania Nursery.

Pecan

Busseron, Butterick, Greenriver, Indiana, Marquardt, Niblack, Posey.

English Walnut Franquette, Mayette, Rush.

Black Walnut Thomas, Ohio, Stabler.

	Each	Doz.
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.75	\$17.50
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	20.00
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.25	22.50
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	25.00
Pecan and English Walnut trees, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.75	27.50
Pecan (no Eng. walnut this size), 6 to 7 ft.....	3.00	30.00
Black Walnut trees, 1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1.50	15.00
Black Walnut trees, 2 to 3 ft. high.....	1.75	17.50
Black Walnut trees, 3 to 4 ft. high.....	2.00	20.00
Black Walnut trees, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	2.25	22.50
Black Walnut trees, 5 to 6 ft. high.....	2.50	25.00
Black Walnut trees, 6 to 8 ft. high	2.75	27.50

Evergreens for Windbreaks and Hedges. Twice transplanted, twice root-pruned. For spring shipment only.

Windbreak varieties.—Norway Spruce, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Scotch Pine, White Pine.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 75	Per 100
Medium size, 10-12 in.	\$10.00	\$19.50	\$27.50	\$35.00
Large size, 12-18 in...	11.50	22.00	31.50	40.00
Extra large, 1½-2 ft..	16.50	32.00	46.50	60.00
Super size, 2-3 ft....	21.00	42.00	61.50	80.00

Black Hill Spruce

Medium size, 10-12 in.	16.50	23.00	46.50	60.00
Large size, 1-1½ ft...	21.50	42.00	61.50	80.00

For Hedges.—American Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar. Clip once a year and forget. Prices same as above.

NOTE—Quantity rates apply only on varieties of the same sort—for instance, 25 Norway Spruce and 25 Red Cedar are charged for at the 25 rate or \$23.00 for the 50 Evergreens in the 12-18-inch size. Orders must also be in multiples of five.

Red Cedar (Virginiana Juniperus) should not be planted within 1½ to 2 miles of any commercial apple orchard.

Evergreens Specimens for ornamental planting. Three times transplanted, twice root-pruned. Hand-dug heavy specimen stock. Trees dug with solid earth ball, securely burlapped. Six to ten years old. Choice rare sorts of exquisite beauty.

Variety.	Size.	Per Each	Per Pair
Silver Cedar (Juniper Glauca)	2-3 ft.	\$8.50	\$16.75
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae			
(Thuya).....	2-3 ft.	6.00	11.75
Dwarf Mountain Pine (Pinus)	1-1½ ft.	5.00	9.75
Black Hill Spruce (Picea)	2-3 ft.	9.75	19.75
Douglas Golden Arbor Vitae	2-3 ft.	7.50	15.75

NOTE—Evergreens are shipped direct from nursery in Illinois.

State Fruit Experiment Stations.

Your State Fruit Experiment Station will be glad to help you. Address for your state will be found below.

Alabama— Auburn.	Nebraska— Lincoln.
Arizona— Tuscon.	Nevada— Reno.
Arkansas— Fayetteville.	New Hampshire— Durham.
California— Berkeley.	New Jersey— New Brunswick.
Colorado— Fort Collins.	New Mexico— State College.
Connecticut— New Haven.	New York— Geneva.
Delaware— Newark.	North Carolina— Raleigh.
Florida— Gainesville.	North Dakota— Agricultural College.
Georgia— Experiment.	Ohio— Wooster.
Idaho— Moscow.	Oklahoma— Stillwater.
Illinois— Urbana.	Oregon— Corvallis.
Indiana— Lafayette.	Pennsylvania— State College.
Iowa— Ames.	Rhode Island— Kingston.
Kansas— Manhattan.	South Carolina— Clemson College.
Kentucky— Lexington.	South Dakota— Brookings.
Louisiana— Baton Rouge.	Tennessee— Knoxville.
Maine— Orono.	Texas— College Station.
Maryland— College Park.	Utah— Logan.
Massachusetts— Amherst.	Vermont— Burlington.
Michigan— East Lansing.	Virginia— Blacksburg.
Minnesota— University Farm, St. Paul.	Washington— Pullman.
Mississippi— Agricultural College.	West Virginia— Morgantown.
Missouri— Mountain Grove.	Wisconsin— Madison.
Montana— Bozeman.	Wyoming— Laramie.

Write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the following free bulletins:

No. 1001—"Growing Fruit for Home Use."

No. 901—"Everbearing Strawberries."

NEOSHO NURSERIES Co.

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